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New Hork Daily Tribane

FIRDAY, JULY 23, 1858.

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notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

cannot undertake to return rejected Gommunications.

Pre-paid letters for Europe left in the Post Office to-day up to 10 a. m. will be forwarded by the steamship Indian Empire.

The stump-tail ghosts of the swill-fed cows linger mourt fully around the City Hall, disturbing the quiet of Tuomey, Tucker and Reed. Last night, Ald. Tucker showed the white feather; the castigations of public opinion, and especially of the press, had evidently shaken his hopes of the Controllership; of course, he did not care what the press said-he said be didn't, he said so five or six times. and admitted that "swill milk" was to be dragged into the political canvass this Fall-but he didn't care, not a bit. Mr. Tucker had taken the back track, so far as to propose an ordinance that all persons selling distillery stuff should have their wagons and shops labeled "Swill-fed Milk." Of sourse, Ald. Tuomey was opposed—he moved its reference (the old way of quietly killing a measure). Ald. Reed was immaculately virtuous. He wanted all adulterations of all sorts of milk punished heavily, and all the money to go to the informer. He also didn't care a fig for the press, and all that, and joined lustily in the cry of personal honesty, which, by the way, brought vividly to our mind the wellknown anecdote of the persecuted individual who, while closely pursued by public opinion in the chape of a bailiff, made a last effort to dissipate the officer's singular prejudice by crying "Stop." Ald. Starr and Owens made some very sensible remarks, pertinently asking the Stump-tails, if swill fed mill was perfectly innocuous, what possible objection there could be to labeling it. It was amusing to see with what painful contortions Mesers. Tucker and Reed floundered about in their desire to get back to the side of justice, decency and the people. Mr. Tucker knew not a single act of his past life which he would not freely blazon to the world, including, we hope, his perpetual crucifixion of the English language. Mr. Reed was Cato-ically virtuons on behalf of his constituents-men of brawny arms and something heads and something-else hearts (it is impossible to hear noft-sawdering adjectives at the reporters' table); men whom he had faithfully and honestly represented, regardless of the newspapers, which we do not doubt. After allowing these frightened Macbethe to air their lungs on the subject of the stump-tailed Banquos, the implacable Tuomey, whose mental organ answering to what is ordinarily called conscience is proof against the most violent attacks of public opinion, got Mr. Tucker's papers referred to the Committee on Ordinances, and the Stump-Tail Swill-Milk flurry was over once more, for the present .

Boston was visited by a terrible thunder storm yesterden. The lightning struck an extraordinary number of times in the city and suburbs.

Our readers will find en another page of this paper, a second letter from the venerable F. P. BLAIR in reply to the allegations of Mr. W. Carey Jones, touching the views of Mr. Buchanan's Administration entertained by the late Col. Benton. Perhaps it may be thought that Mr. Jones is not worthy of so much attention; but it should be remembered that in this matter he is the mouth-pieze of persons of much greater importance. We do not think that in the end Mr. Buchanan will gain much by this attempt to falsify the opinions and feelings of the deceased Missourian.

So Gerrit Suith is to be run as a stump candidate for Governor. We are glad of it. He is not a great man, for greatness implies a combination of goodness and wirdom, and he is only good; but he is a capital man for all those to vote for who "can't "go" the nominee of their own party and didike to vote for the other fellow. Voting for Gerrit is an excellent way of casting a blank ballot, and perfeetly safe. True, it would be a little more satisfactory to vote for one who in some i maginable contingency might vote for you in turn, and Mr. Smith's crotchets are so numerous and emoting that | this private letter, but confined himself entirely to there are very few men living whom his conscience would let him support for Governor; but then it is it could not be the intent of the applicant so much more magnanimous in any of us poor sin-ners to vote for him: so let all the sore headed and emigrants, their introduction in that character be-

uneasy, or those who expect to be so after the party nominations are made, prepare to vote for Gerrit Smith. It will do them some good, and nobody else much barm.

The platform on which Mr. Smith is commended to support by his special backers has barely two planks-1. No more slave-catching in our State; 2. The total suppression of the Liquor Traffic. If voting for him would effect these objects, we should ask to be counted in. Unbappily, however, this is New-York, and not yet the New-Jerusalem. After we had voted ever so strongly not to have any more negroes caught among us and dragged back into Slavery, Uncle Sam would have a word to say in the premises, and we apprehend that his word would prevail. Marshal Rynders don't begin to be so good a man as Governor Smith, and the two are fair representatives of slave-c stching and its opposite; and yet-and yet-" Sawyer" would bag the nigger, leaving Gov. Smith to write a stirring preclamation or message, denouncing slave catching as the base, detestable business it really is; but much good would that do Sambo, on his way to the Richmond auction-block at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour. Slave-catching in our State is about dead, as a practical matter; but with Gov. Smith declaring that ne more slaves should be caught, we should expect to see it revive and flourish.

As to Rumselling, the result would be the same. A Governor is not quite an Autocrat; and though Judges and such like are apt to be poor tools, we have not yet learned how to dispense with them. That scandalous bar-room decision of the Court of Appeals whereby the Prohibitory Law was quashed would not be reversed by Gov. Smith's election, and we have not yet been shown how it may be circumvented. If Gerrit would run for Judge of Appeals, now, it would be more to the purpose. But no matter: his running any how will enliven and add interest to the canvass; so we welcome him to the course.

The De Riviere "romance," as it has been most absurdly styled, seems near its end. In cholera times, we should consider it in "the blue stage: according to the latest slang, it is nearly "played "out." Anything less romantic, except (perhaps) on the part of the young lady, could hardly be conceived. A penniless, characterless adventurer, flying from a conviction for complicity in a very vulgar swindle in Paris-who does not appear to be even a "Zouave," bad eminence, in the way of character, as his being one would argue-comes among us, without any credentials, so far as we can learn, and soon marries one woman, whom he maltreats and deserts shortly after. Pursuing his travels to Mobile, he gets a decent man to fight a duel with him, and, on the strength of this quasi indorsement, induces a matron of middle age, moving in respectable circles, to second his designs upon her daughter, an educated girl of seventeen moving in good society and reputed worth \$150,000. All that followed-if we charitably presume the mother to be a monomaniac-is but matter of course.

The career of this French swindler must deepen the impression prevalent in Europe that we are semi-barbarians. There is no country in Europe where so transparent a vagabond, without even a face to recommend him, could have been enabled even to speak to such a young lady as Miss Blount. He could no more have obtained access to a gentleman's family circle in London or Paris than he could singly have taken Gibraltar. Such "dukes" may possibly strut their brief hour in some very rude hamlet or low suburban cabaret, but they have never the audacity even to meditate admission into a gentleman's household. And the European rule is undoubtedly safer and more rational than ours. "Who is this person? What is his standing at home? On what indorsement does he come among us? Who guarantees his personal re-'spectability ?"-Such are the questions instinctively asked whenever one of these blazing comets makes its appearance on the verge of society. It is not poverty, as the vulgar and the vicious pretend. against which the doors of hospitable mansions are barred; for men are welcomed and prized in the most aristocratic circles who are known to be not orth a dime: but swindlers and vagabonds are excluded, as they should be. By-and by, our people will see the propriety of adopting the same ruleor rather, the thousands of reputable people who now disregard will be compelled to observe it.

But in the matter of encouraging the attentions of dubious foreigners, with reference to matrimony, our people are pre-eminently lax. If we are to suppose this Riviere case but one of a thousand we know that there are many less glaring in which intimacies have been unwisely permitted, and even encouraged, which have had far more disastrous results. There is not a city, there is scarcely a town ship, which does not number among its inhabitants women who have married on very short acquaintance, only to be abused, deserted, and left a burden and a life-long sorrow to their families in which they were born and reared, and which they most imprudently and improperly deserted, to share the fortunes of relative strangers. If young ladies could realize how grossly indelicate as well as culpably reckless such marriages appear in the eyes of the observing, they surely would forbear. A year's thorough acquaintance, with the most circumstantial accounts, from disinterested and reliable witnesses, of the antecedents from childhood. are the very least guaranties which any woman who realizes what marriage is, will require of stranger. Even then, if her parents are not fully satisfied as well as herself, she should still hesitate. Marriage is an undertaking in which no delay can be so hazardous as undue precipitation.

The Savannah Georgian contains another letter. and we suppose, for the present at least, the closing letter, of the correspondence between Mr. A. Q Lamar and Mr. Secretary Cobb on the subject of African immigration and the revival of the slavetrade. It will be recollected that some months ago Mr. Lamar made an application to the Collector of Charleston, through a Charleston firm, for clearance for a vessel from that port to the coast of Africa fer the purpose of "taking on board "African emigrants, in accordance with the "United States passenger laws, and returning with them to a port in the United States." This application was referred by the Collector to Mr. Secretary Cobb, and it now appears that Mr. Lamar at the same time wrote a private letter to the Secretary, stating that his object was an importation of native Africans, to test the question of the constitutionality of the laws prohibiting the slavetrade. In replying to the Collector the Secretary of the Treasury made, however, no reference to the face of the application itself. He argued that

ing prohibited by the laws of many of the States an being in none of them regarded as desirable. It must be supposed, therefore, that the intention was to introduce themeither as slaves or indentured apprestices. But their introduction in either of those characters was not only prohibited but made a highly crimical act by the laws against the slavetrade, and on these grounds he directed the cleararce to be refused.

To get rid of the difficulty suggested by the Secretary as standing in the way of the introduction of African emigrants into the United States, Mr. Lamar made another application for a clearance for the coast of Africa, "to take on board African apprentices and return with them to a port in 'Cuba." In this application he relied upon the difference of phraseology between the act of 1794, probibiting American vessels to engage in the transpertation of alayes to other countries, and the act of 1807, prohibiting the importation of Africans into the United States. This latter does in terms prohibit the introduction not only of African slaves but of African apprentices, while the act of 1794 speaks only of slaves. But to this appli cation Mr. Secretary Cobb replied that between the slave trade, confessedly such, and the transport of slaves under the name and form of apprenticed Africans, the Government did not recognize any distirction.

Mr Lamar, in his new letter, seeks to fix on Mr. Secretary Cobo a charge of disingenuousness in pretending to cast about as he did to discover what might be the object of the application, when all the time he knew very well, from Mr. Lamar's private letter, that the object aimed at was to test, by an actual importation of Africans, the constitutionality of the prohibitive law. To that law Mr. Lamsr takes these objections: First, it was passed in 1807, in violation of the clause of the Constitution prohibiting Congress from prohibiting that treffic prior to 1808. Second, the Constitution contains no specific grant whatever of any power to legislate on the subject. The declaration that the importation of alayer should not be prohibited before 1508 was the delegation of no power to pass such a prohibition. It implies the belief that Congrees would have the power, but is not a grant of that power, which falls, in fact, within the subsequent amendment, by which all powers not delegated to Congress are expressly reserved to the States. Third, it is not embraced in the power to regulate commerce, because in fact the prohibition was made without any regard to commercial considerations, but grew out of considerations wholly foreign to that subject.

Having fully made up his mind on these points. Mr. Lamar is not to be prevented, by the refusal of Mr. Secretary Cobb to become a party to the question, from bringing the question before the Supreme Court; and certainly, in view of the Dred Scott case, Mr. Lamar has abundant reason to expect that the Court will go with him. Under ordinary circumstances he would not violate the laws. He likes to sustain them when he can. But this law against the slave-trade was not adopted by the "intelligence," at all events not by the genius," of the South. It is enforced by the sentiment of another and hostile section of the country. It is a badge of servitude, a brand of reprobation, and Mr. Lamar not only will not sustain it, but, as he trankly told the Secretary in the beginning, he means to violate it. However, even Mr. Lamar does not seem to be quite up to the mark of running the risk of being hanged. He does not propose to import African slaves into the United States. But he has fully made up his mind "to reopen the trade "in slaves to foreign countries," and, he adds, " your cruisers may catch me if they can." So far as that matter is concerned, we do not imagine that Mr. Lamar is in any great danger; but unless he allows himself to be caught, how is the question to be raised of the constitutionality of the laws prohibiting the slave-trade?

On the whole, we do not perceive that Mr. Lamar takes much by this correspondence. He could not reasonably expect to shift off upon the shoulders of Mr. Cobb the risk and responsibility of treating the laws against the slave-trade as a pullity; nor, with Mr. Lamar's private letter before him, was it possible for Mr. Cobb to have granted the clearance asked for without thereby making himself a party to Mr. Lamar's project for the revival of the slave-trade.

According to the London journals, Indian stock and railway securities have of late been distinguished by a downward movement in that market, which is far from testifying to the genuineness of the sanguine convictions which John Bull likes to exhibit in regard to the state of the Indian guerrilla war: and which, at all events, indicates a stubborn distrust in the elasticity of Indian financial resources. As to the latter, two opposite views are propounded. On the one hand, it is affirmed that taxes in India are onerous and oppressive beyond those of any country in the world; that as a rule through out most of the presidencies, and through those presidencies most where they have been longest under British rule, the cultivators, that is, the great body of the people of India, are in a condition of unmitigated impoverishment and dejection; that, consequently. Indian revenues have been stretched to their utmost possible limit, and Indian finances are therefore past recovery. A rather discomfortable opinion this at a period when, according to Mr. Gladstone, for some years to come, the extraordinary Indian expenditure alone will annually amount to about £20,000,000 sterling. On the other hand, it is asserted—the asseveration being made good by an array of etat stical illustrations-that India is the least taxed country in the world; that, if expenditure is going on increasing, revenue may be increased too; and that it is an utter fallacy to imagine that the Indian people will not bear any new taxes. Mr. Bright, who may be considered the most arduous and influential representative of the discomfortable" doctrine, made, on the occasion of the second reading of the new Government of India bill, the following statement:

"The Indian Government had cest more to govern India than it was possible to extort from the population of India, although the Government had been by no means scrupulous either as to the taxes imposed, or as to the mode in which they had been levied. It cost more than £30,000,000 to govern India, for that was the gross revenue, and there was always a deficit, which had to be made up by loans borrowed at a high rate of interest. The Indian debt now amounted to £00,000,000, and was increasing, while the credit of the Government was falling, partly because they had not treated their creditors very honorably on one or two occasions, and now on account of the calamities which had recently happened in India. He had alluded to the gross revenue; but as that included the opium revenue, which was hardly a tax upon the people of India, he would take the taxation which really pressed upon them at £25,000,000. Now, let not thus £25,000,000 be compared with the £60,000,000 that was raised in this country. Let the House resolited that in Iroia it was possible to purchase twilve days' labor for the same amount of gold or silver that would be obtaired in payment for one in England. This £25,000,000 expended in the purchase of labor in India would buy as much as an cutlay of £300,000,000 000 would procurs in England. He might be asked how much was the labor of an Indian worth? Well, if the Isbor "The Indian Government had cost more to govern

of an Indian was only worth 2d. a day, it was clear that we could not expect him to pay as much taxation as if it was worth 2a. We had 30,000,000 of population in Great Britan and Ireland; in India there were 150,000,000 inhabitants. We raised here £60 000 000 stering of taxes; in India, reckoning by the days ishor of the people of India, we raised £300,000,000 of revenue, or five times agreater revenue than was collected at home. Looking at the fact that the population of India was five times greater than that of the British Emilie, a man might say that the taxation per head in Irdia and England was about the same and that therefore there was no great hardship inflicted. But in England there was an incalculable power of But in England there was no great hardship influed.
But in England there was an incalculable power of machinery and steam, of meaneof transit, and of everything that capital and human invention could bring to aid the industry of a people. In Iodia there was nothing of the kind. They had scarcely a decent road throughout India."

wrong in this method of comparing Indian taxes with British taxes. There is on the one side the Indian population, five times as great as the British one, and there is on the other side the Indian taxation amounting to half the British. But, then, Mr. Bright says, Indian labor is an equivalent for about one-twelfth only of British labor. Consequertly £30,000,000 of taxes in India would represent £300,000,000 of taxes in Great Britain, instead of the £60,000,000 actually there raised. What then is the conclusion he ought to have arrived at? That the people of India in regard to their numerical strength pay the same taxation as the people in Great Britain, if allowance is made for the comparative poverty of the people in India, and £30,-000 000 is supposed to weigh as heavily upon 150 000,000 Indians as £60,000,000 upon 30,000,-000 Britors Such being his supposition, it is certain'y failacious to turn round and say that a poer copie cannot pay so much as a rich one, because the comparative poverty of the Indian people has already been taken into account in making out the statement that the Indian pays as much as the Briton. There might, in fact, another question be raised. It might be asked, whether a man who earns say 12 cents a day can be fairly expected to pay I cent with the same case with which another, earning \$12 a day, pays \$1? Both would relatively contribute the same aliquot part of their income, but still the tax might bear in quite different proportions upon their respective necessities. Yet, Mr. Bright has not yet put the question in these terms, and, if he had, the comparison between the burden of taxation, borne by the British wages' laberer on the one hand, and the British capitalist on the other, would perhaps have struck nearer heme than the comparison between Indian and British taxation. Moreover, he admits himself that from the £30,000,000 of Indian taxes, the £5,000,-000 constituting the opium revenue must be subtracted, since this is, properly speaking, no tax pressing upon the Indian people, but rather an export duty charged upon Chinese consumption. Then we are reminded by the apologists of the Auglo-Indian Administration that £16,000,000 of income is derived from the land revenue, or rent, which from times immemorial has belonged to the State in its capacity as supreme landlord, never constituted part of the private fortune of the cultivator, and does, in fact, no more enter into taxation, properly so called, than the rent paid by the British farmers to the British aristocracy can be said to enter British taxation. Indian taxation, according to this point of view, would stand thus:

 Aggregate sum raised
 £ 30,000,000

 Deduct for option revenue
 5,000,000

 Deduct for rent of land
 16,000,000

Taxation proper..... £9,000,000 Of this £9,000,000, again, it must be admitted that some important items, such as the post-office, the stamp duties, and the custom duties, bear in a very minute proportion on the mass of the people. Accordingly, Mr. Hendricks, in a paper recently laid before the British Statistical Society on the Finances of India, tries to prove, from Parliamentary and other official documents, that of the total revenue paid by the people of India, not more than one-fifth is at present raised by taxation, i. e., from the real income of the people; that in Bengal 27 per cent only, in the Punjaub 23 per cent only, in Madras 21 per cent only, in the North-West Provinces 17 per cent only, and in Bombay 16 per cent only of the total revenue is derived from taxation

The following comparative view of the average amount of taxation derived from each inhabitant of India and the United Kingdom, during the years 1855-56, is abstracted from Mr. Hendricks

statement: For a different year the following estimate of

the average paid by each individual to the national revenue is made by Gen. Brigge:

England, 1892 Fracee Prussia Lindia, 1864. From these statements it is inferred by the apolegists of the British Administration that there is not a single country in Europe, where, even if the comparative poverty of India is taken into account the people are so lightly taxed. Thus it seems that not only opinions with respect to Indian taxation are conflicting, but that the facts from which they purport to be drawn are themselves contradictory. On the one hand, we must admit the nominal amount of Indian taxation to be relatively small; but on the other, we might heap evidence upon evidence from Parliamentary documents, as well as from the writings of the greatest authorities on Indian affairs, all proving beyond doubt that this apparently light taxation crushes the mass of the Indian people to the dust, and that its exaction necessitates a resort to such infamies as torture, for instance. But is any other proof wanted beyond the constant and rapid increase of the Indian debt and the accumulation of Indian deficits? It will certainly not be contended that the Indian Government prefers increasing debts and deficits because it shrinks from touching too roughly upon the resources of the people. It embarks in debt, because it sees no other way to make both ends meet. In 1805 the Indian debt amounted to £25,626,631; in 1829 it reached about £34,000,000; in 1850 £47,151,018; and at present it amounts to about £60,000,000. By the by, we leave out of the count the East Indian debt contracted in England, which is also chargeable upon the East Indian revenue.

The appual deficit, which in 1805 amounted to about two and a half millions, had, under Lord Dalhousie's administration, reached the average of five millions. Mr. George Campbell of the Bengal Civil Service, and of a mind strongly biased in faver of the Anglo-Indian administration, was obliged

to avow, in 1825, that: " Although no Oriental conquerers have ever ob "Although no Oriental conquerers have ever obtained so complete an ascendency, so quiet, universal and undisputed possession of India as we have, yet all have enriched themselves from the revenues of the country, and many have out of their abundance laid out considerable sums on works of public improvements." From doing this we are debarred. "The quantity of the whole burden is by no means diminished (under the English rule), yet we have no inventual."

In estimating the burden of taxation, its nominal smourt must not fall heavier into the balance than

the method of raising it, and the manner of employ irg it. The former is detectable in India, and is the branch of the land-tax, for instance, wastes perhaps more produce than it gets. As to the application of the taxes, it will suffice to say that no part of them is returned to the people in works of public utility, more indispensable in Asiatic countries than arywhere else, and that, as Mr. Bright justly remarked, nowhere so extravagant is a provision made for the governing class itself.

There is an old and true proverb which says, One man may steal a horse with impunity, while another will be hurg for only looking over bedge." The latest instance of this is the rela-Now, it must be admitted that there is something tive treatment of Northern and Southern Disunionists. There are thinly scattered through the Free States, mainly in New-England, a few thousand people who proclaim themselves hostile to the Union, because of its Pro-Slavery aspects and influences. In other words, they refuse to be in any manner mixed up with or responsible for the enslavement of buman beings, and, believing that the Union renders all who freely subscribe to it thus responsible, they say, "Away with the Union!" Not one of these Disunionists is a Governor, Member of Congress, Judge, or even Justice of the Peace-in fact, we do not know that one of them holds any office whatever. They do not rule any State, County, City, Town or Village in the North; no journal in general circulation subscribes to their views; and they are just about as powerful among us as the Shakers or the Mormons. party embracing thousands of her foremost citizens

On the other hand, the South has a Disunion -Governors, Senators, Representatives, Judges, Generals, &c., &c. Leading commercial journals in Charleston, New-Orleans, and other Southern cities, openly advocate Disunion sentiments, and the Disunionists enjoy their full share, in proportion to their numbers, of office and consideration. It is rarely an impediment to a politician's advancement in the South that he is an avowed Secessionist; in some localities, it is a positive recommendation. Gen. Quitman, a well-known leader of the Secession party, came within a hand's breadth of the last Democratic nomination for Vice President at Cincinnati. Mr. Campbell of Mobile, who was then and probably still is a Secessionist, was called by Gen. Pierce to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. Foreign Missions and Consulships are dispensed with a liberal hand to those who proclaim the South their country, and spurn the idea of being National Democrats, or National in any sense that accounts New-England a part of their

Under these circumstances, Messrs. Everett and Choate make orations in deprecation of "sectional-'ism" and in ostensible support of the Union; but against whom are their rhetorical batteries leveled? Against the Disunionists in station and authority, who are sedulously educating one quarter of the Union to regard its connection with the rest as a blunder and a calamity! These are the grandsons of the well-known factionists who disturbed and haraseed Washington's administration, and against whom the thunders of his Farewell Address were directed. But these are passed over with the faintest allusions, the blandest rebukes, by the great rhetoricians, while all their volleys are poured upon Northern fanaticism and sectionalism, some of them ostensibly aimed at the Garrisonians, but all of them intended to reach and harm the Republicans, who are not and never were Disunionists at all. Their clamor against Disunion is calculated and intended to strengthen the only party that huge Disunionists to its bosom, which pampers them with office, and which could not maintain its ascendency without them. Thus the real horse-thieves are let off with the gentlest admonition, and all the terrors of this sham justice are launched against him who is innocently looking over the hedge.

We learn from good authority that Judge Russell's friend, Mr. Billy Mulligan, has been luxuriating for the past week at Hoboken, where his presence has created quite an excitement among the fancy. We also learn that after Mr. Mulligan's sudden exit from court, on the day when he facetiously surrendered as if about to stand his trial for assault and battery before his Honor Judge Rusthe learned Judge had grown apparently wrathy at this jocular proceeding; and after he had ordered his officers to pursue and capture the amusing culprit and bring him to justice ri et armis-on that very same day, and immediately after that order had been given, one of the officers of the Court, specially dispatched to execute the order, was seen drinking in company with the irresistible (in more senses than one) criminal, in a drinking saloon not two hundred yards from the Court where Judge Russell was sitting as if in expectation that the offender would be captured and brought back. It is said that this officer enjoys the honor of being supposed to be Judge Russell's right hand man, and the further honor of being indicted in company with his Honor for the riot and assault at the Academy of Music. We call upon the Recorder to inrestigate this matter and see that justice is done in the premises.

If The Evening Post will only excuse us this once, we promise never to indulge in irony again. Had we in any manner alluded to The Post in our notice of Mr. Rugales's appointment as Canal Commissioner, we should have accompanied our remark by an explanation that we were only joking.

The two papers of Atlanta, Ga., are "at it." The editor of The Intelligencer announces him of The American as " an infamous liar, a malicious ecoundrel, and a despicable poltroon," and he of The American returns the compliment by calling him of The Intelli rencer " a liar, a lickspittle, a tondy, a boot-lick, and pusillanimous puppy." It has generally been supposed that such language is perilous in such high Cothern latitudes.

BELGIUM.-A Congress is to take place at Brussels on the 25th September next. Its object is the security of attistical and literary property, and the necessity f adopting un form laws in that matter. Invitation have been sent to scientific men of this country, asking them to make known that Americans desirous of attending the Congress will be welcome.

THEFT OF FAT CATTLE.-Eleven head of fat cattle alued at about \$700, were stolen from the Washington brove-yard in Forty-fourth street, some time during Wednesday night last. They had been purchased by five different butchers of this city, but not having room for them in their slaughter-houses, concluded to cave them at the yard for the night; but on going for them yesterday they were among the missing, and no trace could be discovered of them, and probably before this they have been slaughtered, dressed, cut up into hundreds of pieces, and perhaps sold to as many families, so that there will be little likelihood of the property being identified by its owners.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was yesterday afterpoon found floating in the East River, near Governor's Island. He was taken to Whitehall slip, and the Coroner notified.

THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE S. T. TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 22, 1868 A Soft will be appointed to the Poet-Office at Buffalo. The President said yesterday that Buffus and Troy would depend upon each other-that is to say, if a Soft went to the former, a Hard won't get the latter, and vice versa. Mesers. Dicker, Coeke and Wardsworth, three Softs, are applying for the Buffalo office, and Mr. Williams, a Hard When the last was urged upon the President to said that he would make a good officer doubtless, but had no party at home. Mr. Buchanan fellappreciates the beggarly status of the Hards was of Cayuga Bridge.

Mesers. Fondy and McArthur are the principal competitors for the Troy office, and both are connected with The Budget there, one as proprietor and the other as writer.

The Secretary of the Navy has not yet decided an the application to change the terminus of the Collins line to Portland, which is now favored by the Post-Office Department, as is believed, with authority under the existing law. In consequence of this delay, the arrangements for the oceanic male are not completed.

The official statement of the appropriators, prepared annually under the authority of Congress, will be ready next week, and will relieve all doubt as to the exact fgures.

Claims for reclamation against Mexico are already started here, and intended to form a basis for a hostile policy, though notoriously instigated by speculation. Mr. Forsyth advised resistance to the tax in order to compel ejection, and then sent these adventurers here to prefer demands wholly unsusported but by the exaggerated and false coloring given to the facts. The pigeon-holes of the State Department are filled with claims heretofore submitted, which are audacious and rotten. Yet wa must make war.

To the Associated Press.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 22, 1858.

A Naval Court-Martial has been ordered to assemble at the Gesport Navy Yard on the 28th least, for the trial of Passed Assistant Surgeon Burtt.

Mr. Rush Elmore has been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, vice Cato, resigned. Mr. Elmore was removed from that position by President Parce.

sigred. Mr. Elmore was removed from that position by President Pierce.

Commander Stoddard has been ordered to the cammand of the receiving-ship Ohio, at Boston.

Amorg those who have recently passed a satisfactory examination, and been found qualified for admission as third assistants in the Engineer Corps of the Navy, are: G. H. White, Trenton, N. J.; L. P. Ayres, Stamford, Corn.; F. Cronin and F. Dobba, New-York; G. W. Rodgers, East Hartford, Cons.; W. K. Purse, E. B. Hatch, G. D. Lineus, E. L. Dot, W. H. Glading, James Wallace and H. H. Hoppe, Philadelphia, and S. Albert, Brooklyn, N. Y. Isabdition to the above, there are eleven from the Souleern States and District of Columbia.

Fire at Buffalo.

Pire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Thureday, July 22, 1858.

A fire broke out at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon is the elevator attached to the freight depot of the New-York Central Railroad Company on Obio street, completely destroying it with its contents, consisting of 700 bags coffee, valued at \$14,000; 40 hogsheads of sugar, valued at \$7,000, and 40 tuns of dry goods, valued at \$30,000. The building and machinery were valued at \$30,000, and were owned and occupied by the New-York Central Railroad Company. The freight depot was but slightly damaged.

The losses at the fire yesterday afternoon, as before reported, were somewhat exaggerated. The forty tuns of dry goods were unclaimed goods in store, upon which the loss will be small. The elevator had been condemned and ordered to be removed by the Common Council, and its destruction is consequantly so loss to the Central Railroad Company, whose total loss on the buildings and merchandise does not exceed \$15,000. This reduces the total loss by the diese comething less than \$30,000, on which there is but small insurance.

Severe Storm Eastward.

Boston, Thursday, July 22, 1858. This city and vicinity was visited with a very severe storm this afternoon.

In this city the lightning struck in several places, doirg but little damage, however. In Cambridge it struck in seven different places. In Old Cambridge is struck in seven different places. In Old Cambridge it entered the house of Mrs. Mullins, killing her instatly, and seriously injuring Elizabeth Beckett. The latter will recover. The lightning also bedly damaged the house of Mr. Hurnewell, and severely burned ose of its inmates, Miss Donss. A man named John Kinny, in a harness shop in Cambridgeport, was badly burned by the lightning.

The schooner Amos Hooper of Ellsworth, Ms., had her mainmast split and her gaff topsail burned, beside receiving other damage.

A number of buildings were also damaged in Somerville, Chelsea, and other neighboring towas, but we hear of no further fatalities at this hour.

Four buildings in Roxbury were struck and considerably damaged, in one of which a Mrs. Conner was seriously injured.

Hail Storm in Canada.

WHITEY, C. W. Wednesday, July 21, 1858.
A frightful hail storm occured here this afternoon, during which houses were unroofed, a schooner dismasted, and the crops in the vicinity totally destroyed. The storm lasted an hour.

Later from Buenos Ayres.

NEW-ORLEANS. Thursday, July 22, 1858.

The bark Indus from Rio Janeiro June 9th, brings advices from the River Plate. The war between Baenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation continues. Buenos Ayres refuses to accept the mediation of Eagland, and asks the intervention of France.

Railroad Convention.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, July 22, 1858.
The Railroad Convention held here last evening deided on making the through passenger rates from all cided on making the through passenger rates from all points the same as by the Eric Road, and freights \$1 per tun less than by the Eric, to take effect on Monday next. The Western roads were not fully repre-

Galena and Chicago Railroad. Chicago, Thursday, July 22 1858.
The Directors of the Galena and Chicago Railred to day declared a dividend of four per cent, payable is New York on the 15th of August.

Musonic Celebration.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 22, 1858.

The corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple new being srected in this city was laid with appropriate

The Canal Break.

SCHENECTADY, Thursday, July 22, 1858.
The Canal break has been repaired. There are our feet of water in, and light boats are passing.

The Weather at Newfoundland. St. John's N.F. Thursday, July 22 1858. The weather is fine, with a north-easterly wind.

Fire at Rockaway.

There was a large fire at Rockaway at 4 o'clock this morning, and it is thought that one of the hotels was destroyed.

Philadelphia Stock Board. PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 22, 1838.
Stocks steady. Peonsylvania State Fires, 894;
Reading Railroad, 221; Morris Canal, 44, Long
Island Railroad, 112; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41;

ACCIDENT ON SHIP-BOARD,-Luke Smith, & man on board of the back Ocean Favorite, which sailed yesterday afternoon for Turk's Island, accidentally fell off the main-topgallant yard to the deck, and was ceriously is jured. He was taken ashere, and each